Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once each week, By PHILO WHITE.]

SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1827.

[VOL. VII.......NO. 364.

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance*.....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they may not be attended to.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America, and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was concluded and signed at London, on the thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, which Convention is, word for word, as follows:

Difficulties having arisen in the execution of the Convention concluded at St. Petersburgh, on the twelfth day of July, 1822, under the mediation of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, between the United States of America and Great Britain, for the purpose of carrying into effect the decision of his Imperial Majesty upon the differences which had arisen between the said United States and Great Britain, on the true construction and meaning of the First Article of the Treaty of Peace and Amity, concluded at Ghent on the twenty-fourth day of December, 1814, the said United States and his Britannic Majesty, being equally desirous to obviate such difficulties, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries to treat and agree respecting the same, that is to say:

The President of the United States of America has appointed Albert Gallatin, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Britannic Majesty:

And his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Honorable William Huskisson, a member of his said Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, a member of Parliament, President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations, and Treasurer of his said Majesty's Navy, and Henry Unwin Addington, Esquire, late his Majesty's Charge d'Affairs to the United States of America:

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon, and concluded the following Articles:

Article I.—His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland agrees to pay, and the United States of America agree to receive, for the use of the persons entitled to indemnification and compensation by virtue of the said decision and Convention, the sum of twelve hundred and four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, current money of the United States, in lieu of, and in full and complete satisfaction for, all sums claimed or claimable from Great Britain, by any persons whatsoever, under the said decision and Convention.

Article II.—The object of the said Convention being thus fulfilled, that Convention is hereby declared to be cancelled and annulled, save and except the second article of the same, which has already been carried into execution by the Commissioners appointed under the said Convention; and save and except so much of the Third Article of the same, as relates to the definitive list of claims, and has already likewise been carried into execution by the said Commissioners.

Article III.—The said sum of twelve hundred and four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars shall be paid at Washington to such person or persons as shall be duly authorized, on the part of the United States, to receive the same, in two equal payments, as follows:

The payment of the first half to be made twenty days after official notification shall have been made, by the Government of the United States, to his Britannic Majesty's Minister in the said United States, of the ratification of the present Convention by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

And the payment of the second half to be made on the first day of August, 1827.

Article IV.—The above sums being taken as a full and final liquidation of all claims whatsoever arising under the said decision and Convention, both the final adjustment of those claims, and the distribution of the sums so paid by Great Britain to the United States, shall be made in such manner as the United States alone shall determine; and the Government of Great Britain shall have no further concern or liability therein.

Article V.—It is agreed, that, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, the Joint Commission appointed under the said Convention of St. Petersburgh, of the twelfth of July, 1822, shall be dissolved; and, upon the dissolution thereof, all the documents and papers in possession of the said Commission, relating to claims under that Convention, shall be delivered over to such person or persons as shall be duly authorized, on the part of the United States, to receive the same. And the British Commissioners shall make over to such person or persons, so authorized, all the documents and papers, (or authenticated copies of the same, where the originals cannot conveniently be made over,) relating to claims under the said Convention, which he may have received from his Government for the use of the said Commission, conformably to the stipulations contained in the Third Article of the said Convention.

Article VI.—The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London, in six months from this date, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the Plenipotentiaries aforesaid, by virtue of their respective full powers, have signed the same, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

[L. S.] ALBERT GALLATIN,
[L. S.] WILLIAM HUSKISSON,
[L. S.] HENRY UNWIN ADDINGTON.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified, on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London on the sixth day of February last, by Albert Gallatin, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, and Henry Unwin Addington, Esq. late his Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires to the said United States, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, I John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, have caused the said Convention to be made public; to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith, by the United States, and the citizens thereof:

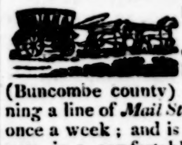
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-first.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President:
H. CLAY,
Secretary of State.

New Lines of Stages.



THE subscriber, being the contractor for carrying the Mail from LINCOLNTON to ASHVILLE, (Buncombe county) &c. has commenced running a line of *Mail Stages* between those places, once a week; and is prepared to carry passengers in a comfortable style, and on moderate terms. A stage now runs weekly between Salisbury and Lincolnton; in a short time, one will start between Ashville (via the Warm Springs) and Newport, Tenn.; and the line from Columbia, S. C. to Lincolnton, will soon go into operaton; so that there will then be a direct stage communication from the south, east and north, through North-Carolina, to Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Western Country generally.

SAMUEL NEWLAND.

Morganton, April 2d, 1827 57tf

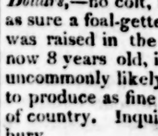
THE CELEBRATED HORSE Napoleon,

WILL stand the spring season in Salisbury, commencing the 1st day of April, at the very reduced price of *eight dollars* the season, *four dollars* the single leap, and *twelve dollars* to insure. Mares sent from a distance, will be kept on moderate terms. Proper care and attention will be paid, but not liable for accidents or escapes of any kind.

MICHAEL BROWN.

March 6, 1827. 53

The JACK Gen. Wellington,



WILL stand the present season in Salisbury; and will be let to Mares at the very moderate price of *Five Dollars*,—no colt, no pay. Gen. Wellington is as sure a foal-getter as any Jack in the country; was raised in the eastern part of the state, is now 8 years old, in high health and vigor, gets uncommonly likely colts, and will be warranted to produce as fine Mules as any in this section of country. Inquire of the subscriber, in Salisbury.

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

☞ The above Jack, and a very likely *Jenney*, both for sale, on very accommodating terms. Inquire as above. *April* 26, 1827. 60

I do Hereby

FOREWARN all persons from trading with *Benjamin Overman*, for the rights of the improved Mill that runs both stones in counter directions. The subscriber informs the public, that he has the original claim; and all persons using, or vending to others to be used, the rights of the said improvement, may expect to be dealt with in law.

WASHINGTON ADAMS.

May 4, 1827. 3t64

BENEFIT OF CLERGY.

As the meaning of the term may perhaps, not be generally known to our readers, we give the following definition from a correspondent. Felony, which comprehends almost every species of crimes, is subdivided into two classes —with or without benefit of clergy. Benefit of clergy at present signifies an exemption from capital punishment, in all felonies where the Legislature has not taken away that benefit by express words. The original of this principle, which is very little understood, is as follows: At the time the Catholic religion was the establised one in this country, the clergy claimed an exemption from punishment for all secular offences, and the Legislature was so far duped by them as to grant them that privilege: therefore, whenever a priest was convicted of a crime, for which another man would suffer death, he was discharged without punishment, on proving himself to be an ecclesiastic. The clergy did not fail to avail themselves of this advantage; and if any credit is to be given to historians, were guilty of all kinds of enormities and depredations. This induced the Parliaments, at various times, to subject them to capital punishments for particular offences, by taking away from those offenders the benefit of clergy. In those dark superstitious times, every person who could read, was presumed, in law, to be a priest in orders; and till the reign of Anne, a man who was not possessed of that qualification, was liable to be hanged for an offence which one possessed of it would only be burnt in the hand for; but since that time, Laymen are allowed the benefit of clergy, and are entitled to claim it as often as they have occasion, and are exempted from the punishment of burning in the hand by the statute I Edward VI. which extends the same privilege to Peers of the Realm, whom it also exempts from capital punishment for the crimes of house-breaking, highway robbery, horse-stealing, and robbing of churches. Felony, without benefit of clergy, are capital offences, of which Sir William Blackstone, in his time, enumerated 160, and since his death upwards of 50 have been added to the catalogue.—We trust that in the alterations in our criminal code about to be proposed by Mr. Peel, these circumstances will receive their due share of that gentleman's attentive consideration.

London Paper.

MANNERS and CUSTOMS in BRAZIL.

The following is an extract of a letter written by an officer on board the U. S. frigate Brandywine, at Rio Janeiro, (in Brazil) dated in November last:

"With the exception of dining at Mr.————'s, and spending an evening at the British Charge des Affairs, I have seen nothing of the society of the place; judging, however, from what Mr.———— has told me, I should say that it was by no means a very desirable place to reside at. He informs me, that neither he or his family have, since residing here, visited a single Brazillian family; that the society is made up entirely of foreigners, that there is no intercourse whatever, and that a person might be here 50 years, without getting over the sill of a native's house. In fact, there is no social visiting among themselves; they are very suspicious and jealous, and the state of *morals* very low—no such word is to be found in their vocabulary. The harbor of Rio is really very imposing and beautiful; the city, at the distance we lay, (a mile and a half) is really so, but when nearer approached, is like all Spanish or Portuguese town, very dirty and filthy. The population is from 180,000 to 200,000 inhabitants, and not more than one seventh of which are free whites. The blacks are employed in many offices of state, and are altogether very much respected by the government. It is not uncommon to see a black walking arm in arm with a white person of distinction, or to see them rigged out with diamonds or other jewelry, at least of several thousands of dollars value."

WILLIAM PINKNEY.

The biographer of Samuel Chase of Maryland gives the following account of the introduction of William Pinkney to public life.

"Being in Baltimore, he (Judge Chase) was induced to attend, as an auditor, the meeting of a debating club, composed chiefly of students and very young men. Among the speakers there was one whose excellent style of delivery, fine voice, and strength of argument, particularly caught his attention. He spoke to the youth after the debate had closed, and found he was from Annapolis, and had been placed with a physician and apothecary in Baltimore, where he compounded medicines, and expected to receive instruction in pharmacy and medical practice. Mr. Chase advised him to study law and encouraged him to hope for success in the legal profession. To this the youth replied, that he could not afford to go through the preparatory course of study, being entirely without means, and having no dependence except upon his own immediate exertions. Mr. Chase, with the sympathy of kindred genius, felt for the friendless youth an instantaneous regard, and perceiving at once the indication of great native powers, resolved that a mind so highly gifted should not languish in obscurity; he therefore invited the young man to the benefit of his library, his instruction, and his table; and urged upon him the immediate acceptance of the offer so earnestly, that it was promptly and gladly accepted, and the fortunate youth sent his trunk by a sloop, while he went on foot himself to Annapolis, where he became not only established in the office, but domesticated in the family, of his generous benefactor.

"This young man was William Pinkney, afterwards the eloquent and learned attorney general of the United States, minister successively at the courts of London, Naples and St. Petersburg, the most distinguished lawyer in America, and, until the blight of party dissentions fell upon their attachment, the ardent and [illegible]

TO MY FRIENDS AND COUSINS.

Kind neighbors, Cousins, dearest friends,
  Receive my thanks, I pray;
I hope before this short life ends,
  Your kindness to repay.
The visits you have paid to me,
  I must reciprocate;
'Tis disagreeable to me,
  To be so much in debt.

Know ye, therefore, whom it concerns,
  Wherever ye abide,
That I will make you just returns
  Whatever may betide,
Dear Cousin Rufus, from the north,
  Staid full six months with me;
And I will very soon go forth,
  That debt must *cancell'd be*.

My Cousin William from the West
  A visit next will claim;
Of all my cousins *dearest*, best,—
  None *longer staid* who came.
My friend Alonzo, I must see,
  And thither next I'll roam;
For he was *very dear* to me,
  My house was *long* his home.

My Cousin Lucy, next must be
  A friendly visit paid;
She came to see me *frequently*,
  [illegible]
Next, I with social Cousin Kate,
  A few short months must stay;
Her *friendship* for me was so great,
  She seldom went away.

All *Cousins* to the fourth remove,
  Resolv'd am I to see;
I'll not slight one of them—by Jove,
  They never *slighted* me.
My *neighbors* and my numerous friends,
  Have not neglected me;
My Duty is to do by them
  As they have done by me.

Then, Friends and Cousins, be it known,
  To each and all of you;
That I will shortly leave my home,
  That duty to pursue:
Meantime, (I wish not to offend,)
  Grant me one small request:
Be pleased your visits to suspend
  For fifteen years at least.

Poverty Hall, June—1826.

FROM A PORT GIBSON (MISS.) PAPER.

A Mrs. Cable, who has for some time kept a tavern in Greenville, received into her house as a boarder, Mr. James Gray, who had lately taken up his abode in the place, and had opened a store and was appointed Post Master. He was a young man of an amiable disposition, and of modest and retiring deportment—just such a character as is most likely to be decoyed from virtue by the designing.—Mrs. C. frequently made advances, which he could not but understand, and finally yielded to. He continued an illicit connexion, till the admonitions of his friends induced him to break it off, and change his boarding. She had frequently urged him to marry her, which he refused to do; and this last conduct of his raised her jealousy to the highest pitch; and she declared to her servant that if he did not yield to her wishes, she would kill him the first opportunity. Accordingly on his return from New-Orleans, whither he had been on business, she sent for him, and with this direful intent, prevailed on him to stay all night. Toward morning, and when he was asleep, she appears to have got up, laid her burial dress, previously prepared, on the table, took one pistol and shot him in the back of the head, and then deliberately laying down in the bed by him, placed another to her forehead and blew off the whole of the upper part of her head. They were found in this condition the next morning by the neighbours, who had to creep through the window to get into the room.

Among the contributions for the Greeks we observe a donation by the U. S. troops at Watertown of *three days rations* in salted provisions and potatoes.

FROM NOAH'S (NEW-YORK) ENQUIRER.

Gen. Jackson.—The personal popularity of General Jackson has seldom been exceeded. Those who served with him and under him are devotedly attached to him, and are ever ready to follow his fortunes and place themselves under his command. This must arise from good qualities, because in this country the will is free and unshackled, and no man can be compelled to like another. Were we to be governed by what we read of General Jackson in the presses opposed to him we should suppose him to be a tyrant and a man of devouring passions; and yet the devoted attachment of his numerous friends, and the constancy with which they sustain him, prove this opinion to be unfounded. His military talents and services have been freely admitted, but it is contended that his civil acquirements are not sufficient for the office of President. The following answer of Gen. Jackson to the address delivered by the Rev. William Dubourg, administrator apostolic of the diocese of New-Orleans, at the ceremony of solemn thanksgiving after the General's brilliant defence of the city, [the Address was accampanied by the presentation of a wreath of laurel,] will show that his powers of mind and felicity of expression are inferior to no [illegible]

"*Reverend Sir*:—I receive with gratitude and pleasure, the symbolical crown which piety has prepared. I receive it in the name of the brave men, who have so effectually seconded my exertions for the preservation of their country—they well deserve the laurels which their country will bestow.

For myself, to have been instrumental in the deliverance of such a country, is the greatest blessing that Heaven could confer. That it has been effected with so little loss; that so few tears should cloud the smiles of our triumph, and not a cypress leaf be interwoven in the wreath which you present, is a source of the most exquisite enjoyment.

I thank you, reverend Sir, most sincerely, for the prayers which you offer up for my happiness. May those your patriotism dictates for our beloved country, be first heard. And may mine for your individual prosperity, as well as that of the congregations committed to your care, be favourably received. The prosperity, the wealth, the happiness of this city will then be commensurate with the courage and other great qualities of its inhabitants."

Laws of Honor.—As much talk has been expended with regard to the right of the challenged party to choose his weapon, perhaps the following story may settle the question:—Some years ago, an American captain was challenged by a French gentleman, at Paris. The captain had been a whaler, and chose the *harpoon* for his weapon. The Frenchman shrugged his sholders,—"*Eh, diable, je ne sais past at is de harpoon; I vill meet you as un jentil homme, vid my small sword*"—but the old whaler was inexorable. The dispute was submitted to a court of honor, which decided that the Frenchman must fight with the harpoon, or apologise. He shrugged his shoulders a second time—"*Begar, Monsieur Capitaine, I beg pardon; I ave no skill in de harpoon; I am not one whale; I beg pardon, begar.*" Thus matters ended peaceably, and the harpoon of the Nantucket whaler did not make a pin-cushion of the body of the Gaul.

Morning Courier.

To Raise TURNIPS among CORN.

Sow about one pint of turnip seed to the acre, on or about the 21st of July, either before or after the last harrowing; top the corn as soon as ripe enough, and husk it as soon as the corn will admit; cut down and bear off the stalks, to let the sun upon the turnips, and the sweetness of the fodder will compensate for the labour. Take in the turnips about the middle of December. By pursuing these directions, corn of 40 bushels to the acre will produce 80 or 100 bushels of turnips at the same time; these for milch cows and sheep will be of particular importance.

Rural Visiter.

Languages.—There is said to be 3,664 languages in use in the world; of which 937 are Asiatic, 587 European, 276 African, and 1624 American languages and dialects.

A young lady in New-York State has recently *discharged* a young man, to whom she was engaged, because he had "masonic and Morgan-murdering connexions."

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

There can be no doubt but that the other powers of Europe will regard the recent events in England with great apprehension. In the appointment of Mr. Canning they will see that the doctrines of the Holy Alliance are utterly rejected by the English Government. George IV. has made his election with becoming energy and prudence. He has listened to the voice of the people, and chosen a popular minister. It cannot be supposed that Mr. Canning is with him a personal favourite. The part which that gentleman took on the Queen's prosecution—the speech which he then made, and indeed, the general cast of his character, has not been such as to win him the King's favor. But his majesty has wisely forgotten his personal dislikes, and acted with great political sagacity. Mr. Canning, though by no means what is called a *Liberal*, is nevertheless strongly opposed to the illiberal policy of the other European Governments. He is entirely in opposition to the theory and practice of the Holy Alliance. He is a fast friend to Constitutional Governments and religious toleration. He abominates the arbitrary tyranny of Prussia, Austria, and Russia, as much as he does the Jesuitism of France. Of course he is hated by them in turn. But with their hate there is mingled a large portion of fear. The other foreign powers, when they see that Mr. Canning is backed by the popular affections of the English people, and not *fundamentally* opposed by any party in the State, will scarcely take any steps to interrupt the prevailing tranquility of Europe. The disturbances in the Peninsula, serious as they are, will not, we believe, result in a War. The joint interference of England and France can deprive the dispute in a moment, of all its menacing features; and that interference, we trust, will be speedily exercised. It is well known that Mr. Canning is favourable to the Greek cause. Although any direct espousal of that cause would be inconsistent with his favourite doctrine of neutrality; yet the earnest remonstrances already made during his administration, to the Ottoman court, furnish ground for hoping that such remonstrances will be pushed to their utmost limits, and will finally be successful.—Still, this is a matter for nothing more than hope; and whatever be the result, the Greek contest is not likely to disturb the rest of Europe. Mr Canning's great difficulties, however, are at home. The Catholic question, always a source of perplexity, will now be more than ever so. If, with an administration avowedly friendly to emancipation, he should be unable (and unable he assuredly will be) to carry the measure, it will be a disappointment to Ireland, and a triumph of the High Church party. The Fox and Grenville ministry were placed in the same awkward predicament in 1806, and the difficulty of their situation obliged them to resign. How Mr. Canning will escape from this is beyond our sagacity to divine. It is clear, that the old Tory aristocracy (a powerful party) is vehemently hostile to him, as a man, though by no means strongly opposed to his general politics. They are a long-breathed, persevering, narrow-minded, but firmly-rooted class, and it is scarcely possible for a minister to do without them. Pitt found it necessary to abandon many of his favourite theories, as the price of their alliance. The agricultural interest is somewhat divided (fortunately for him) and their dangerous enmity is consequently neutralized. The materials of the new administration, are not likely to be of a very consistent kind. They will strongly resemble Burke's famous description of Lord Chatham's chess board cabinet, where men of all parties, ranks, &c. &c. were brought higgledy-piggledy together. Yet as the leading members are known to be men of talents, experience, integrity and great activity, they will possess the confidence of the nation and command the support of the moderate of all parties. *Noah.*

FROM THE WARRENTON REPORTER.

Mr. *Van Buren*, of whom so much has been lately said, and so much more conjectured, is described to us, as with his hat on, apparently about 30 or 35 years of age, but when uncovered, the frost on the few hairs that time and study have left upon his head, would say not under 40 or 45. He is under the middle size, finely formed and proportioned, erect in his person, and neat but plain in his dress—his complexion fair, eyes blue, intelligent and benevolent—voice agreeable, soft and manly, manners modest, engaging, and winning—address smooth, affable, lively, persuasive, insinuating and enchanting. We shall say nothing of his conversation, for we happened not to have the pleasure of hearing any of it—and it is a bad boy that tells tales out of school—or repeats what he has heard. Mr. Cambreleng is about the height of Mr Van Buren, remarkably short and well made, with a countenance indicative of both genius and application, and in appearance very much of a well bred *Buckskin* or Carolinian highly polished by a long residence amongst the best circles of a great City.

NUMBER and EXTENT of MARL BEDS.

The number and extent of these beds in the low country will not be ascertained till their value shall be determined by a few successful experiments. Men will then begin to search their plantations, and the treasures now lying in concealment will be brought to light. It is believed, that in the neighborhood of the Cape Fear they will be found to be numerous. From Robeson's plantation downwards, they are apparently abundant for a few miles. They occur on Purdie's plantation. Major Owen has two large beds on his land. There is also a bed on Randall's plantation. The quantity observed on the bed of the river at Elizabeth, was a small thin stratum, between two beds of clay, having pieces of carbonized wood associated with it. The largest repository of marine shells observed, was at Walker's Bluff. The bank is there not less than sixty feet high, and for a considerable distance, (at least a quarter of a mile,) it presents thick beds of shells—in some places intermixed with a quantity of clay and sand, and in others quite free from such intermixture. What gives particular value to this bed, is its proximity to the river, which is such as to permit the Marl to be thrown into boats, and carried up and down the river, with but trifling labour and expense. Below this Bluff, the Professor had leisure to ascertain the locality of but a few other beds, but he believes they will be found numerous and extensive. Back from the River, if the Marl exists, it does not appear to rise to the surface. Several circumstances induce a belief that it does exist, and that the digging of wells will bring it to light, from time to time, by piercing the bed of clay and sand by which it is covered. Along the River, it is not on the surface of the ground that the Marl is seen, but on the sides of gullies and deep branches, and on the faces of cliffs, where the upper stratum has been removed. It has therefore sometimes been met with in digging wells, in places remote from each other, and in places where the surface presented no indications of the nature of the strata below. Thus at the natural well in Duplin, a cylinder of each about 90 feet in diameter, has sunk down in the midst of a tract of dry sandy woods, formed a gulf 50 or 60 feet in depth, and exhibited first a bed of shell, nearly five feet in depth, and beneath this a bed of sandy Marl of unknown thickness.—What nature has done in this instance, the art of man will do in others. On the waters of Drowning creek, the Marl beds are probably deeper covered, as after examining some of the most promising bluffs upon its banks, and inquiring of persons who were well acquainted with the stream, the Professor could neither see nor hear of any Shell Marl upon it. *Raleigh Register.*

ABSURDITY of the ENGLISH LAWS.

To burn a house of which the criminal is tenant at will, is capital; but if he has a lease, it is only a misdemeanor. To wound cattle is a capital crime; to wound a man is only a misdemeanor. A comedian, who performs in a theatre royal, is a reputed person; but if the same comedian plays the same character in a theatre which wants the stamp of royalty, he is a rogue and a vagabond. A gentleman of large property may hunt on the ground of a man of small property, while the man of small property may not hunt on *his own ground.* Peers and members of parliament cannot be arrested for debt, *but their creditors may.* *English paper.*

The New-York Observer states, that Lieut. Percival, who commanded the U. States schooner Dolphin at the Sandwich Islands, and whose conduct was so offensive to the missionaries, has arrived at that port, as First Lieutenant of the frigate United States, [Com. Hull,] and was arrested before landing, by writs of individuals, for grievances unconnected with the outrage upon the missionaries. For want of bail, he was committed to prison.

The Pew-holders of St. Mary's Church, in this city, have had a meeting, in consequence of the dismissal of their Minister, the Rev. Mr. Harold, by the Roman Catholic Bishop Canwell—they have protested against the proceeding, and appointed a Committee to appeal to a higher power for redress. *Phila. paper.*

A remarkable instance of animation, prolonged for many years without air or nourishment, was discovered on the 25th Dec. last by Mr. Houghton, cabinet-maker, of Bury, Suffolk, (England) who, in splitting a piece of elm, laid open a cavity about the size of a walnut, containing a large beetle, which at first appeared in a torpid state, but on being placed in a warm room soon after showed signs of life. The cavity was situated nearly in the centre of a tree, and surrounded by solid wood. The part of the tree where it was found has probably been enclosed by the subsequent growth of not less than 30 or 40 years.

A woman in New York, who had been beaten by her husband, finding him fast asleep, sewed him up in the bed clothes, and in that situation thrashed him soundly.

SUGAR.

An article on the cultivation of sugar in the La Fourche (Louisiana) Gazette says—"Upwards of fifty thousand dollars worth of wood lands on the bayous Caillou, Black, &c. in the vicinity of the La Fourche, have been purchased during the past week, by planters in the neighborhood of Natchez, for the purpose of being employed in the cultivation of sugar cane; and large quantities in addition are expected to be taken up shortly, for the same purpose. Scarcely a week now elapses that does not witness the arrival in our village of persons from other parts of the country on their way into the interior, to examine the country, with the view of purchasing and settling therein. Immense tracts of the finest sugar lands in the state exist upon the bayous we have mentioned, together with Terre Bonne, Bœuf, Blue &c. (heretofore almost unknown beyond their immediate neighborhood) which promise speedily to be brought into cultivation by men of enterprize and capital, from the cotton growing parts of this and the neighboring states."

The English papers give a report that the marriage of an Irish lord to Mrs. Patterson of Baltimore, (about which much was said a year ago) is not likely to be attended with so much happiness as was anticipated. Mrs. Patterson is an accomplished lady, and very wealthy—and we have no proof that the Irish lord is not both wealthy and accomplished; but we have the rumor that this lord has taken too many of his own relations into his household; and this description of persons are frequently troublesome to new wives. Mrs. P. has therefore, it is said, left Ireland, and will retrace her steps to a distant land.

The line of morality is sometimes very fancifully drawn. A municipal law of Georgetown, S. C. declares to play billiards after 12 o'clock, at night, is dangerous to morals, but playing before twelve o'clock is proper and legal. If a game therefore is begun a few minutes before twelve and ended a few minutes after twelve, the first part is correct and proper, but the latter damnable and corrupt. When the clock designates between vice and virtue, clock makers are the greatest philosophers.

One quarter of the 10.000 dollars in the 6th Class of the Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery was sold to Mrs. Mary Valentine, a widow lady of Norfolk, Va. in distressed circumstances.

The following shows the Salaries paid to the English and American Ambassadors at the principal Courts of Europe:

ENGLISH AMBASSADORS.	
To France,	11.000
Spain,	12.000
Holland,	12.000
Austria,	12.000
Russia,	12.000
Ottoman Porte,	8.000
United States,	6.000
AMERICAN AMBASSADORS.	
To France,	11,800
Spain,	1,800
Holland,	900
Austria,	—
Russia,	1,800
Ottoman Porte,	—
England,	1,800

The Sunday Times says, on this subject, we cannot for the life of us see why our Ministers at Foreign Courts should be allowed six times the amount of salary which the American Ambassadors receive from their government.

HILLSBORO,' MAY 16.

The Presbytery of Orange met in this place by adjournment, on the 11th instant; the Rev. Ezekiel B Currie presiding as Moderator. Three young gentlemen, candidates for the Ministry, delivered their trial sermons, which were well received.

On Saturday night, Mr. Thomas Lynch and Mr. Darius C. Allen were ordained to the holy office of the gospel ministry as evangelists. Professor Mitchel delivered the ordination sermon, an impressive and appropriate discourse. The Rev. J Witherspoon presided, and gave the charge to the newly ordained evangelists.

On the Lord's day, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to a large number of communicants; where it was pleasing to behold christians of different denominations partaking together of the emblems of their common Lord in one communion. The services during the day were peculiarly solemn and impressive; the congregation, large and attentive. There is much reason to hope, that this visit of the servants of the Lord Jesus to this place on the interesting occasion which called them together, will be attended with the Divine blessing. *Recorder.*

A lady of New York has embroidered a rich silk reticule, intended as a compliment to the sister of Bolivar, who resides near Caraccas. On one side is a portrait of Washington, and on the other that of Bolivar, executed in embroidery, and encircled with wreaths of rich and beautiful flowers.

Fire!—We are concerned to learn that the Dwelling-House of Charles J. Williams, Esq. of Chatham County, which had been built but a short time, with all his Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. were, a few days ago, entirely consumed by fire. Mr. Williams, we believe, had the misfortune, a year ago, to have his Barn, and all its contents, destroyed by the same element.—*Ral. Reg. 18th inst.*

Another Fire.—Col. Williams of Moore county, lost his valuable Mills, on Little River, in this county, by fire, on Saturday night last. The particulars we have not heard, but understand there was no doubt but the fire was the act of an incendiary. *Fayetteville Journal.*

A western editor begs his subscribers to continue their patronage on account of his low state of health. This may constitute a claim to the patronage of the doctors, but we consider it the worst reason in the world for asking that of the public. An editor has no business to be out of health; he needs the strength of Hercules, and should (as old Bentley says) be "thick ribbed and shelled like the Rhinoceros." — *Noah.*

ST. LOUIS, MARCH 16.

Fever River Mines.—The emigration this spring to the United States Lead Mines on the Upper Missouri, is immense. One steam-boat (intended as a regular trader has already left here for the above place and three others are advertised to depart soon. We have heard it computed that the accession in diggers, and others, will amount to several thousands. The government rents, for the present year, will consequently be very considerably increased.

Munificent donations of the late Moses Brown, Esq. a merchant of Rhode Island. At the founding of the Andover Institution he gave 10,000 dollars: subsequently he gave 25,000 dollars more. He gave 1000 dollars to the American Education Society; 500 dollars to the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance; 500 dollars to Greenville College, in Tennessee; 1500 dollars to the town of Newburyport, when visited by a destructive fire, 1000 dollars to the Howard Benevolent Society; and 6000 dollars, to be kept as an increasing fund till it should be adequate to the perpetual support of a grammar school in Newburyport.

The Board of Internal Improvements met in this city, on Saturday last, agreeably to appointment, and adjourned yesterday. All the members were at this meeting. Instructions were given to Mr Nash, the recently engaged Civil Engineer from the State of New York, for surveying, leveling and inspecting the Swamp lands of this State, and in conjunction with Mr. Brazier, forthwith to effect this object, agreeably to an act of last session Mr Nash accordingly set out yesterday for Newbern, with a view of commencing his operations on a swamp lying in the neighborhood of Cat Fish Lake, and about the head of White Oak River—Measures were also taken for resuming operations on the Cape Fear below Fayetteville, where there are five or six Shoals yet to be reduced, as soon as the state of the river will admit. *Ral. Reg.*

To preserve Eggs.—Some families in this town keep eggs through the summer in the following method:—For 12 dozen of eggs take about a quart of lime and slacken it in 3 or 4 quarts of hot water; let it stand until cold, then pour it on the eggs placed in a stone jar, adding one ounce of cream of tartar, and water enough to cover the eggs. We are assured that eggs have been preserved in this way more than twelve months.

The New York Enquirer recently gave a chapter on Editorial miseries—the chief of which seemed to arise from the sponging visits of kind hearted friends—just dropping in all the morning to chat a little. But, says another paper, if you really want to keep your friends away—make out their accounts, receipt them, and urge them most pressingly to call and see you.

A race was run last week at Richmond, Va., for $3500, and won by the mare Ariel. It will be recollected that $2400 was lately given for the use of this mare for two years, since which, we learn from the Petersburg Intelligencer, she has taken purses to the amount of $4200. A profitable speculation. *Fayetteville Observer.*

State Bank.—We are credibly informed that the Directors of the State Bank will make no distinction for the future between the principal notes and those of its branches, in payment of debts due to the Institution. Instalments of *one tenth* of the amount will be required as heretofore, if paid in N. C. money—But for U. States or Virginia notes, *one twentieth* only will be demanded every 90 days. *Warrenton Reporter.*

The number of members allowed by the constitution of Massachusetts to be returned to the second branch of their legislature is *four hundred.* The city of Boston can send *seventy five.*

☞ We are authorized to say, that *John Giles*, Esq. in consequence of a providential bereavement in his family, has been compelled to decline standing as a candidate for Congress, at the ensuing election in August.

We are authorised to announce Dr. *John Scott* as a candidate to represent the people of Rowan county in the Senate of the next Legislature.

Judge Murphey, of Orange county, we are informed, is a candidate for Congress, in the Raleigh district, in opposition to Gen. Barringer, the late member.

John Mushatt, Esq. of Iredell county, is, we understand, a candidate for Congress from that district, in opposition to Mr. Williams, the old incumbent.

The Raleigh Star, of the 18th inst. appears on a large imperial sheet, and is now the largest paper in the state. From its locality, (at the seat of government) the industry and skill of the editors, and the recent improvement in its mechanical arrangement, as well as editorial management, the Star richly merits, and we feel assured will receive, an increased patronage from the citizens of the state generally.

Murder.—The Greensborough Patriot, of the 19th inst. says that a man by the name of Smith, murdered William White, Esq. of Randolph county, on the 16th inst. Smith escaped, and had not been taken at last accounts.

The frigate Constellation.—The Pensacola Gazette, of the 4th inst. announces the arrival on the Sunday previous, of the United States frigate Constellation, Capt. Ridgely, from a cruize of four months on the coasts of Cuba, off Laguira, St. Thomas, St. Domingo, &c. The officers and crew of the Constellation were all well, not a sick person on board. She left the U. S. ships Hornet and John Adams off the Havanna, officers and crews all well; fell in with the U. S. schooner Shark at St. Thomas, and U. S. schooner Grampus off St. Jago de Cuba, all well.

A tremendous wind was experienced in and about Wilmington, in this state, on the 10th inst. Trees were torn up by the roots, fences levelled with the ground, houses unroofed, barns and negro-houses demolished. large pieces of timber were carried to the distance of 50 yards, &c. Providentially, no lives were lost. From the account given of this storm in the Wilmington Recorder, it appears to have been almost without a parallel, excepting the dreadful tornado which last year swept over the plantation of Samuel Jones, Esq. and others, in this county, utterly demolishing every thing in its course.

"*Gold.*—More gold mines have been discovered in North Carolina. Corn and grain scarce."

[The above paragraph is from Noah's New-York Enquirer, and was doubtless elicited by the article we published a few weeks since, relative to the gold found on Capps' land, near Charlotte. But Mr. Noah is wrong: "Corn and grain" is not *now* "scarce" with us. Abundance of corn can be had at from 45 to 50 cents per bushel;—which is lower than it is quoted in the New-York market; flour, at $5 50 to $6 per barrel; bacon, 7 to 8 cents per *lb.*, and it has been sold south of this for 6½; and other provisions proportionably low. It is true, that, in consequence of the severe drought, grain, and provisions generally, were, during the latter part of the summer, and early in the fall, extremely high in price, and hard to be got by the poor: but as these articles are plenty now, it is manifest there was no *scarcity* of them amongst us. It was only the *fear* of a scarcity, which operated to enhance the price of almost every article of family necessity.]

Mr. John Whipple, of Albany, (New-York) while standing at his desk, in his counting room, *up stairs*, about 10 o'clock at night, was shot dead through the window, by some miscreant who had climbed upon a shed to effect his purpose. Mr. Whipple was highly esteemed by his neighbors, and it was a mystery who could harbor malice enough against him to commit so diabolical an outrage against the laws of God and man. At our last dates, the wretch had not been apprehended.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MAY 19TH, 1827.

Thyatira Church, Rowan: After sermon by the Rev. J. Rankin, the Board of the Young Men's Missionary Society within the bounds of the Concord Presbytery, convened. The proceedings of the last meeting having been read, the Board called for the report of Mr. Rufus H. Kilpatrick, who had been appointed itinerant agent, within the bounds of the Concord Presbytery. This report was not only worthy of acceptation, but highly gratifying to the Board; opening to their view a missionary field wild and desolate indeed; but, at the same time, affording satisfactory evidence of the interest with which our infant society is regarded even in this moral wilderness. The report of the Treasurer was laid before the Board, and accepted: And the following resolutions were read, and adopted:

1. *Resolved,* That a missionary be employed for one year, the field of whose labours shall be Ashville, Swananoah, and Reemscreek: And further, that Rev. J. Rankin, and Messrs. R. H. Kilpatrick and S. M. Andrews, be a committee, empowered to employ a Missionary for the Society, at the rate of $30 per month.

2. *Resolved,* That Mr. Rufus H. Kilpatrick be appointed itinerant Agent in the bounds of the

Mecklenburg Presbytery, to collect funds for the Society; and that he propose a union of the two presbyteries in the operations of the Society; to report at the next meeting.

3. *Resolved*, That the services of the Rev. Mr. Rankin, to-day, are worthy the thanks of this society.

4. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society are due to the Ladies of Salisbury, the Franklin Academy, Lincoln, Rutherfordton, and Morganton, for the deep interest which they manifested in its object, by the liberal aid which they gave.

5. *Resolved*, That the Board of the Y. M. M. S. B. C. P. adjourned, to meet at Unity, Rowan, on the third Saturday of August next; and that the Rev. Henry N. Pharr, with Rev. Wm. A. Hall, the alternate, be requested to deliver a sermon on that day, before the Board.

Board adjourned.

SILAS M. ANDREWS, *Sec'y.*

Fourth of July.—Arrangements have been entered into, by many of the citizens of Washington county, New-York, for the purpose of inducing a general co-operation throughout the county, in celebrating the ensuing 4th of July by acts of public worship. This plan has been adopted, for a year or two past, in some places, and found very acceptable. Certainly no mode of expressing our grateful aspirations to Heaven for the inestimable blessings of civil liberty, could be more appropriate, than religious exercises, on the anniversary of the day which gave independence and a republican government to our country. We hope this suggestion may be improved upon, ere the natal day of our liberty revolves round again. And the proximity of that day should remind us, that, to insure a respectable celebration, it becomes necessary that early preliminary steps should be taken.

By a recent amendment of the Constitution (or form of government) of the state of New-York, *Justices of the Peace* are hereafter to be elected immediately by the people, to hold their offices for the term of four years,—eligible, however, to a re-election, for any number of terms. And a law has been passed by the legislature of that state, at its recent session, to regulate the time, manner, &c. of these elections; which assigns four justices to each township, their jurisdiction to be confined to the township. Some of the counties in that state are divided into between twenty and thirty townships; so that under this new arrangement, the good people of New-York will be more abundantly *accommodated* with 'Squires, than we are even in North-Carolina,—for we believe the greatest number in commission in any one county in this state, does not much exceed *seventy!*

The season in the western part of New York has been very backward; the weather cold and cheerless; vegetation comes forward very tardily; considerable snow fell in the first week in May.

The *Fayetteville Superior Court* adjourned on Wednesday, the 16th inst. after (says the Observer) disposing of all the causes on the docket. The only cases of general interest were those of *The State* against *Thomas Davis*, for the murder of Wm. Shaeffer, and The State against Wm. N. Parks, for perjury; in each of which the Jury returned a verdict of acquittal. The former was defended by Messrs. Toomer, Henry, and Eccles;—the latter by Messrs. Jordan and Hybart.

Edward L. Winslow, Esq. was appointed Clerk of this Court, in place of John W. Wright, Esq. resigned.

Judge Martin, though in delicate health, and but recently appointed to that arduous station, gave uncommon satisfaction, not only at this Court, but throughout the Circuit; and we but echo the common sentiment, when we hope that he may long continue an ornament to the Judiciary of the State."

The Journal, in noticing the proceedings of the court remarks: "Judge Martin has given very great satisfaction to the Bar and to the suitors. His appointment was one of the most judicious ever made by the Legislature of this state."

"The suit of the State Bank against the securities of Robert Raiford, late Cashier, was removed to Moore county for trial."

[Judge Martin reached home on Saturday, the 19th inst. His health is much improved, and he finds the duties of his new vocation much less laborious, and far better calculated to renovate an impaired constitution, than the practice of the law, which he had just quitted.]

Mr. JEFFERSON and Gen. JACKSON.

The Louisville (Kentucky) Advertiser contains an article, wherein it is stated, that Col. Trimble, in a speech to his constituents, read a certificate from Lewis Williams, (member of Congress from the Wilkes district, in this state) to the effect, that Mr. Coles, late Governor of Illinois, asserted in Mr. Williams' presence, that he (Gov. Coles) heard Mr. *Jefferson* say, after the late Presidential election, that Gen. Jackson's extraordinary run *was an evidence that the Republic would not stand long!* This certificate of Mr. Williams, the Advertiser pronounces a "barefaced falsehood." We will not speak of it in quite such harsh terms; but we will express, most unequivocally, our disbelief of Mr. Jefferson's ever having used such language; and we also have our doubts whether Mr. Williams ever gave such a certificate;—or if he did, and certified to what he actually heard Gov. Coles say, we are very skeptical of Gov. C's having spoken the truth. We do not believe Mr. Jefferson used such language, because it is known he, more than once, expressed himself in terms directly the reverse of the sentiment here attributed to him. If Mr. Williams did *not* give such a certificate, it is expected he will, in some public manner, say so.

By our last papers from Albany (New-York) it appears that the horrid murder of Mr. Whipple, (noticed in another part of this paper) has created an unusual excitement there. The Gov. of the state has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer; and the citizens have held public meetings, for the purpose of devising the most effectual means for aiding the officers of justice in their investigation of the tragic affair. As late as the 15th inst. the murderer had not been identified.

At the May term of Rowan County Court, held in this town last week, Isaac D. Jones was re-elected Sheriff; John Beard, Jr. was elected County Trustee, in place of John Fulton, dec'd; John H. Hardie, was elected Register, in place of Rowan C. Braly, declined; Fielding Slater and William B. Willson, Coroners. The county tax, for the present year, was laid at 60 cents the poll, and 15 cents the 100 dollars worth of land.

COM. PORTER.

The Pensacola Gazette, of the 4th inst. says: "We are informed that a gentleman recently from Havana, has brought the information that Com. Porter has issued orders to his Cruizers to capture every vessel containing merchandize bound for Cuba, and that in compliance with these orders he has destroyed nearly all the coasting trade of that Island, and that none escapes them, except the fishermen, who, by the express directions of the Com., are not molested. The gentleman further states that Com. Porter made a requisition on the Mexican Government for $30,000, and that in reply he received authority to draw for $60,000, and information that his drafts for any amount would be honored. On which he drew for the $60,000; which drafts were actually negociated in Havana. We are further informed that the Lieut. Commandant of one of the Cruizers (the Bravo) which had been captured by the Spaniards, having been imprisoned in Havanna, "Com. Porter wrote to the Commander, that if he was not released on his parole, within twelve hours after the receipt of his communication, and treated as a prisioner of war of his rank was entitled to expect, that he (Com. Porter) would retaliate on every Spanish officer who might fall into his hands—that the lieutenant was accordingly released, and a gentleman who is now here dined with him, at the house of an American Merchant in Havanna."

Havana.—Com. Laborde is in port, but expects shortly to put to sea. Twenty one vessels have been taken and destroyed by Com. Porter's squadron, which is at Key West. *Noah.*

Execution.—Scott, the slave of Simeon Cochran, convicted at our last Superior Court of the Murder of William M. Marshall, was executed on Saturday last pursuant to sentence, amid a concourse of four thousand persons.

Hillsboro' Recorder, 23d inst.

Jonathan Devaughn convicted of the murder of Tobias Martin (in Washington City) is to be executed on Wednesday the 27th June.

Mr. Carter of the New-York Statesman, who has been on a tour in Europe for a year or two past, and whose letters have been extensively circulated in the papers, has reached New-York.

Execution.—The sentence of death, pronounced against negro *Mack*, who was convicted, at the last Superior Court of Franklin county, for the murder of a slave, was executed at Louisburg on Friday last. *Ral. Star.*

An Editor in Virginia attributes the appearance of the Weevil in the wheat crops to the present wicked Administration. This is not fair. The Administration has sins enough to answer for, without inventing others to impute to it.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival, at New-York, of the ship Florida, London papers to the 16th and Liverpool to the 17th ult. have been received, one day later than former advices.

American Stocks, Saturday, April 14.—Four and a half per Cents, 87 1-2; fives, 96. Bank Stock not quoted.

Nothing certain was known in regard to the formation of a new ministry, but the Times of the 16th states that the following arrangements are in contemplation: Sir John Copely to be Lord Chancellor. Lord Granville, Foreign Secretary. Mr. Robinson, (with a Peerage,) Colonial Secretary. Mr. Huskisson, Home Secretary, (this is not certain.) Lords Dudley and Ward, Privy Seal. Lord Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain (not certain.) Marquis of Anglesea, Master of the Ordnance. Lord Bexley is allowed to come back to the Cabinet. The new title of Mr. Robinson, is Lord Strathearn.

The Marquis of Londonderry resigned his Embassy to Vienna on hearing of Mr. Canning's appointment. It is rumored that the Marquis has written an insolent letter to the king. Other resignations have taken place—among them, it is reported, the Attorney General.

One paper says it is believed the Duke of Cambridge will be appointed Commander-in-Chief. Another states that the Marquis of Anglesea has been offered the post.

It is said that his Majesty received the resignation of the seceders with a tone and manner so decisive, that more than one repented he had not *doubted* before tendering so fatal an offer. Lord Bexley is said to have recalled his, and Mr. Peel, it was rumoured, would probably be open to *explanation.*

Liverpool, April 17

The sales of cotton last week, up to Saturday, amounted to 13,550 bags, and American descriptions advanced 1-8 per pound, whilst Brazil and East India are rather lower.

The sales on Saturday, and yesterday, amounted to 5500 bags, chiefly American, to the trade at the full prices of the former part of last week.

NEW YORK, MAY 15.

By the brig Mary Livingston, Capt Ewen, arrived yesterday from San Juan de Nicaragua, we learn that the different provinces in Central America were in a state of anarchy and civil war. Business of all kinds was at a stand. No confidence whatever existed among the citizens, and agriculture was neglected.—The numerous foreigners who have entered into mining speculations find no prospect of realizing their golden dreams, and many who came to the country in affluence were now reduced to penury and want. The province of Nicaragua was involved in a most serious and disastrous civil war; the principal cities were at war with each other, and the city of Messiah had been plundered by the contending parties. Various reasons were assigned for these troubles, the most plausible of which was the extremely vague ideas of liberty and the animosity against the whites, existing among the colored people, who compose seven eighths of the population.

The third *Congregational Society* in Portsmouth, (N. H.) has recently voted itself a *Baptist Society*, and twelve of the principal members of the *Church* have embraced the sentiments of the Baptist denomination, and their meeting house is now open for Baptist preaching.

The Markets.

N. York Market, May 15th.—Cotton, uplands, (under which denomination, all from N. Carolina is rated) 9 to 10; New-Orleans, 10 to 12; Cotton bagging, hemp 22 to 23, flax 15 to 19; domestic calicoes, blue (Taunton) 17½ to 18—fancy, 16 to 20; brown cotton shirting (¾ wide) 7 to 10; bleach'd do. 7-8 wide, 11 to 15; brown sheetings, 4-4, 1½ to 13½—do. 5-4, 15 17; bleached, 4-4, 14 to 19—do. 5-4, 17 to 20; yellow beeswax, 28 to 30; checks, 4-4, 14 to 18; cotton yarn, 5 to 10 23 cts. per *lb.*; American feathers, 30; hides 10 to 17½; sole leather, oak tanned 23 to 27, hemlock tanned 18 to 23; North Carolina tobacco, in leaf, 3 to 4 cents.

Money Market.—In New-York, May 15th, North Carolina Bank Bills were at 5½ to 6 per cent. discount; Virginia, 1; South Carolina, 1½; Georgia, 2½—Darien, 15 to 20; Alabama, Mobile bank 4, Tombigbee 10; Ohio, 7 to 8; Tennessee, 30 to 35; Kentucky, 60! Mississippi, 2; Louisiana, 2.

U. S. Bank Stock, at the above date, 120 to 120 1-8—Bank of New-York, 124½.

Fayetteville, May 17.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 7 to 8; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 18, COTTON, 8 to 8 50; Corn, 70 a 70; flour, 6 a 6; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses 34 to 36; Sugar, 8 to 10; Salt, 75 to 80; Whiskey, 37½ a 40. *Observer.*

Cotton is selling readily this morning at $8 to $8 50. *Observer.*

Cotton is selling this morning readily at $8 to $8 55. *Journal, 16th inst.*

Charleston, May 14.—Cotton, upland 8 a 10; whiskey, 34 to 35; apple brandy, 38 a 38; beeswax, 25 a 25; bacon, 5½ to 6½; bagging 21 to 23; salt, Liverpool in bulk 50 a 50; Turks Island 65; sugar, brown, 9 to 9½; Coffee, 14 to 15; molasses, 29 a 30; black pepper, 15 a 17; corn, 56 a 60; flour 5½ to 5¾.

North-Carolina bank notes, 4½ to 5 per cent discount; Georgia, do. 1 to 1½ do.

Cottons.—The unfavorable accounts from Europe, which reach us by each succeeding arrival from both France and England, are calculated still further to depress this article. The demand for Uplands is quite limited, and the sales which have been effected, are generally a shade below those of the previous week; but we do not alter our quotations.

Flour.—Sales of this article are very heavy—the very best may be had at $5½.

Corn.—We now quite it, as in quality, from 56 to 60 cents.

Freights.—1d. per lb. for Cotton to England; 1½ a 2 cents to France—very few vessels in port.

CHARLESTON, MAY 18.

Cotton.—In Uplands the demand is lively, and considering the scarcity of shipping, business is good, but no change in prices. We quote Ordinary 8; fair to good 8½ a ¾, Prime 9, Selections 9½ a 10 cents. Principal sales at 8½ a 8¾. *Gazette.*

Camden, May 19.—Cotton, 7½ a 7¾; corn, 62½ a 65; whiskey, 37 a 40; salt, 75 a 80; flour, 7 a 7 50; wheat, $1 25 to 1 50; peach brandy 65 to 75; apple do. 60 to 65; bacon 7 to 9; beef 6 to 7. *Journal.*

Married,

In the Forks of the Yadkin, on the 6th inst by C. Harbin, Esq. Mr. Benjamin Taylor to Mrs. Margaret Gray. Also, in the Forks, on the 17th inst. by Nathan Cornell, Esq. Mr. John Call, sen. to Miss Nancy Williams.

On the 29th ult. by Joshua Lee, Esq. Capt. Thomas P. Ives to Mrs. Mary Roberts, all of Davidson county.

In Guilford county, on the 15th inst. Capt. Charles Peeples to Miss Thirza Tatum, daughter of the Rev. Henry Tatum.

On Thursday evening, the 17th inst. at the residence of Michael Holt, Esq. in Orange county, by the Rev. D. J. Hauer, Mr. William A. Carrigan, merchant of Lexington, to Miss Nancy M. Holt, of the former place

[*Communicated.*

DIED,

On Wednesday, the 23d inst. Mrs. *Julia Rowan Sneed*, wife of Junius Sneed, Esq. and daughter of Chief Justice Taylor, of Raleigh, in the 32d year of her age. Seldom has it fallen to the lot of any writer to announce an event of more gloomy import to this place, than the death of this intelligent, accomplished, and highly esteemed lady. The common-place of obituary panegyrick, would obscure rather than illustrate a character to which even higher eulogy would do imperfect justice. Hers was one of those perfect characters, with little of the "dross of earth" in it, which furnishes to the philanthropist a gratifying refutation of the charge of human nature's *general* depravity; for if she had *aught* of human frailty (and, alas! there are few wholly exempted from it) the tears that bedewed her grave would obliterate its recollection, whilst that of her virtues will triumph over the tomb, and improve others by the example they have left. The sincere grief of those who knew her most intimately—the sorrow even of those who enjoyed not that pleasure—the void in the social circle, which never, never can be filled—proclaim her high but unobtrusive praise. But, although she was the delight and ornament of every circle in which she moved, instructing by the charms of her conversation, and enlivening it by her graceful and dignified participation of its innocent amusements,—yet her HOME, that purest temple of a woman's fame—her home was the scene in which her brightest virtues were displayed: There, surrounded by her little children, like the mother of the Gracchi, she polished and improved these, her most highly prized jewels; there, she would often gladden their little hearts by the thrilling harmony of her music and her song—for the very soul of melody was hers,—there, too, would she instill into their youthful minds, the rudiments of science, the purest precepts of morality, the sublime, the holy, and the liberal tenets of Christianity; and there, too, would she raise their little hands and hearts, and practise their little tongues in lisping prayers and praises to their God. 'Twas there, that a parent could behold in her all that a parent's heart could wish,—a husband, all that a lover's fondest fancy could desire,—a child, all that the most affectionate mother should be; and a friend, all that fidelity, candour and sincerity, which place friendship among the choicest of this world's enjoyments. But she is gone! And where can the mourning parent find consolation for the cherished object of parental solicitude?—the bereaved husband, for the friend of his bosom, the partner of his sorrows and his joys?—the orphan children, for the irreparable loss of the best of mothers?—the deserted friends, for the triumph of the grave?—in Heaven. There should their thoughts be directed, for there I hope the object of their grief is gone! A purer spirit has seldom breathed on earth, or winged its triumphant flight to the bosom of its God. AMICUS.

Salisbury, May 25th, 1827.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, on the 22d inst. Mr. Samuel McGuire, aged about 40 years.

In this county, on Saturday, the 19th inst. Betsey Salina Lentz, only daughter of Capt. John Lentz, aged 1 year 6 months and 14 days.

In this county, on the 22d inst. of the consumption, Mrs. Elizabeth Sloan, aged about 40 years.

Regimental Orders.

THE commissioned officers of the 63d State, or 1st Rowan, regiment of North-Carolina Militia, are required to assemble at the Court-House in the town of Salisbury, on Friday, the 8th of June, proximo, at 9 o'clock, A. M. in full uniform, to be drilled in the manual exercise and field evolutions prescribed by law. Muskets will be furnished in town.

By order of the Col. Com'dt.

RUFUS REED, *Adj.*

May 22d, 1827. 1w

REMOVAL.

Thomas Dickson, *Tailor*,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public, that he has removed his Shop from the stand he has for a number of years occupied, to a room in the building formerly occupied by Mr. John Murphy as a Store, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

Tailoring,

After the newest fashions, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Having made arrangements for receiving, periodically, from Philadelphia and New-York, the latest fashions, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures, representing gentlemen in full dress, with the colors &c. he will be enabled to accommodate any gentleman with fancy Coats, Pantaloons, &c. cut and made after the very latest styles in the United States.

Summer Clothing will be made up (on the shortest notice) at the following reduced prices, to wit: Coats, $3; Pantaloons, $1 25; and Vests, $1 50.

Orders for every description of work sent from a distance, will be most faithfully executed according to direction, within the shortest time possible. Country produce received in payment for work, at the market prices.

T. Dickson tenders his acknowledgements to those who have heretofore favored him with their custom, and hopes his future exertions to give satisfaction, will insure a continuance of their patronage, and a recommendation to their friends to give his Shop a trial.

Salisbury, May 22, 1827. 3t66

Found,

ON 23d instant, in the town of Salisbury, a red morocco *Pocket-Book*, containing a variety of papers; supposed to be the property of Thomas P. Ives. The owner can have it, on application to the printer hereof.

May 24th, 1827. 1w

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Monday night, the 21st instant, a mulatto fellow by the name of *Abraham*, about 33 or 34 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, rather spare made one side of his neck is very much scarred, from having been frequently lanced; the fore finger on his left hand has a scar on it; no other marks recollected. It is suspected he has a forged free-pass; and that he will aim to get back to Virginia, from whence he was brought a number of years since. Any person who will apprehend said fellow, and confine him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses. Information on the subject, may be directed to the subscriber, at Mount Mourne Post-Office, Iredell county, N. C. JOHN MAYHEW.

May 24, 1827. 3t66

Ran Away,

ON the 4th inst. my negro man JERRY, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black complexion, very stout built, between 25 and 30 years old, has a small scar on the right arm below the elbow, also a small one on the forehead; down look, is very fond of playing the fife, knows a little about boating; took with him several articles of clothing, mostly homespun: he was in Petersburg jail from the 29th of Sept. last, till about the 1st of Feb.; then owned by a Mr. Elijah Hyatt. All owners of boats, and an honest public, are cautioned against the rascal. JOHN STEWART.

Waxhaw, Lancaster, S. C. May 1827.

64-66-68-70-72-74-76

Estate of Samuel M'Guire.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Samuel M'Guire, dec'd. notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN CLEMENT, *Adm'r.*

May 25, 1827. 9t72

North Carolina, Surry county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter sessions, May term, 1827: John Wright *vs.* Elijah Harris; Original attachment, Jonathan Unthank, garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Elijah Harriss, the defendant, lives out of the state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for the said Harriss to appear at the next term of this court, to be held in Rockford, on the 2nd Monday in August next, and plead to said suit, else judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

6t69 J. WILLIAMS, *Clk.*

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

J. H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 60

TO RENT,

The MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS valuable stand, occupied by Col. Edward Yarbrough, is now offered for rent. Possession can be given in October next. It is excelled by none in the Western part of the state, either for extent, convenience, or situation. It would be prefered to lease it for two, three, or four years.—Terms will be made known, on application to the subscriber. EZRA ALLEMONG.

April 13th, 1827. 58

GOLD WANTED.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE wish to purchase a considerable quantity of *Gold*, for which they will give the highest price in cash, on delivery at their silver-smith's shop in Salisbury.

May 9, 1827. 62

Every man his own Miller.

THE subscriber having purchased the right for Moses Mendenhall's Perpendicular, and William Benbow's Horizontal *Patent Grist Mills*, for Cabarrus county, and William Benbow's for Mecklenburg county, now offers for sale these *Mills*, and the Single Rights, separately or by the number, on accommodating terms. Mr. *John E. Mahan* of Concord, is authorized to sell for the county of Cabarrus.

The plan of both these Mills may be seen in Concord and Charlotte, at Courts.

BENJAMIN F. ALEXANDER.

Mecklenburg county, May 9, 1827. 3mt74

Notice.

IN the last number of this paper, I observed a notice over the signature of *Washington Adams*, forewarning all persons from trading with me for rights of my improved Patent Grist Mill, which runs both stones in counter directions. This is to inform all whom it may concern, that I claim this improvement as originally my own, and have obtained Letters Patent, under the great seal of the United States, for the same; I have also had a Mill in operation for upwards of two months. Washington Adams applied at the Patent Office, (in person) since my application, for a Patent for the same Mill, or a similar one, and failed to get one. I have been informed that he has since applied a Mill to use, after examining one very minutely, which I had in operation. Said Adams pretends to claim the right, because he *thought* of the plan some six or eight months ago, as he states, but has never applied one to use, until I had obtained a patent, and put a Mill in complete operation. BENJAMIN OVERMAN.

Greensborough, May 17, 1827. 3t65

Gold Mine.

WANTED to hire, a number of able hands to work at the *Gold Mine* on Beaver-Dam Creek, Montgomery county, formerly known as Chisholm's Mine, to which the Steam-Engine is attached. Liberal wages will be given, and the cash paid monthly.

February 12, 1827. 50

POETRY.

WE PART TO MEET AGAIN.

When the low heart is sad and deep,
And tears are flowing fast;
When memory bids the young heart weep
For moments that are past;
Sweet to the soul the whispering
Of hope and promise, when
Fancy's soft fairy voices sing,
"We part to meet again."

When souls are link'd in union sweet,
And sorrows laid to rest;
When radiant eyes of meaning meet,
And friendly hands are press'd:
O'er scenes like these should fortune fling
The severing storm, oh! then
Hope's sweet, enchanting voices sing,
"We part to meet again."

THE BROKEN HEART.

She sank by slow degrees away,
As gentle flow'rets droop and die,
When severed from the parent spray;
But yet within her faded eye
There was expression, calm, though high,
So much of heav'n with earth was mix'd;
That as she yielded up her breath,
Death seem'd to have no triumph there,
For, oh! she triumph'd over death.

She fell, as falls the lovely dove,
When sever'd from its beauteous mate;
Yet thinking more of him whose love
Had made her own heart desolate,
Than of her own bright visions cross'd,
All for which life is valued, lost.
She sank by slow degrees away,
So calmly from her sorrows borne,
'Twas like the opening blush of day,
So softly spread—ye scarce can say,
Which is the twilight, which the morn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRATERNAL MAGNANIMITY.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Two brothers, Barons Von Wromb, had both formed an attachment to a distinguished young lady of Wiether, without a knowledge of each other's passion. It was equally strong in both, for in both it was a first passion. Unconscious of their mutual danger, each gave full rein to his affection, neither being aware of the dreadful truth, that he had a beloved brother for his rival. They made an early declaration of their love, and had even proceeded to make further arrangements before an unexpected occurrence brought the secret to light.

The attachment of both had reached its highest pitch—that state of elevation both of the heart and imagination, which has produced so many fatal consequences, and which renders even an idea of the sacrifice of the object of affection, almost impossible. The lady, deeply sensible of their painful situation, hesitated how to decide; rather than inflict the agony of disappointed passion, and disturb the fraternal harmony subsisting between them, she generously referred the whole affair to themselves.

At length, having achieved an heroic conquest in this doubtful struggle between duty and passion, a conquest so easily decided upon by philosophical and moral writers in their closets, and so seldom practised in real life, the elder addressed his younger as follows:

"I am aware of your affection, strong as my own, alas! for the same lady of our love. I shall observe nothing in regard to priority of age. I wish you to remain here, while I go upon my travels, and do my utmost to forget her. Should I succeed, brother, she will then become thine; and may Heaven prosper your love! Should I however, not succeed in my object, I doubt not you will act as I have done, and try what absence will effect."

His brother assented, and bidding farewell, the elder instantly left Germany for Holland; but the image of the beloved girl followed him every where. Banished from the paradise of his love, from the only happy and delightful scenes which he had once sought with her, to which his fancy always recurred, and in which he seemed only to breathe and live, the unhappy young man, like a plant torn from its native soil, from warmer breezes and more invigorating beams of its eastern clime, pined and sickened in the new atmosphere to which he was consigned.

He reached Amsterdam, but it was in despair; a violent fever attacked him, and he was pronounced in danger of his life. Still the picture of his lost love haunted his delirious dreams; the only chance he had of his recovery was in the possession of the lovely original herself. The physicians despaired of his recovery, until upon its being mentioned that he might live to behold her once more, from that moment he was gradually restored to health. Like a walking skeleton, the picture of utter wretchedness, he again appeared in his native place. He tottered across the threshhold of his unforgotten girl, and again pressed his brother's hand: "You see, brother, I am returned. Alas! what my heart foreboded has come to pass; yet, as Heaven is my judge, I could do no more." He sunk almost lifeless in the poor girl's arms.

The younger brother now became no less determined to try the effect of absence, and was ready prepared within a few weeks for his tour.

"Brother," said he, "you bore your grief as far as Holland. I will endeavour to banish myself yet farther. Do not, however, lead her to the altar until you hear from me. I will write. Our fraternal regard will admit of no stronger bond: our word is enough. Should I be more fortunate than you, in God's name, let her be thine! and may he forever bless your union! Should I, however, return, then Heaven alone may decide between us two. Farewell, but keep this sealed packet; open it not, until I shall be far away. I am going to Batavia." With these words he sprang into the chaise.

Half distracted, the two beings whom he had left gazed after him, and were little more to be envied than the banished man; for he had surpassed his brother, whom he had left, in greatness of soul. With equal power did love for the woman, whom he had recovered, and regret for the brother, whom he had lost, appear to strive for mastery in his breast. The noise of the carriage, as it died away in the distance, seemed to cleave his heart in twain. He recovered, however, with the utmost care and attention. The young lady—but no! that will be best shown by the result.

The sealed packet was opened. It contained a full and particular description of the whole of his German possessions which he made over to his brother, in case he found himself happy at Batavia. This heroic conqueror of himself shortly afterwards set sail in company with some Dutch merchants, and arrived in safety at Batavia. In the course of a few months afterwards his brother received from him the following lines:

"Here, where I perpetually return thanks to the Almighty Giver of all good—here I have found a new country, a new home; and call to mind, with all the stern pleasure of a martyr, our long and unbroken fraternal love. Fresh scenes, and fate itself, seem to have widened the current of my feelings; God hath granted me strength; yes, strength to offer up the highest sacrifice to our friendship, thine is—— alas! here falls a tear—but it is the last———I have triumphed, thine let her be! Brother, I did not wish to take her when thou wert from us, because I feared she might not be happy in my arms. But should she ever have blessed me with the thought, that we should indeed have been happy together, then brother, I would impress it upon your soul. Do not forget how dearly she must be won to you, and always treat the dear angel with the same kindness and tenderness, with which you now think of her. Treat her as the fondest, last, best legacy of a dear departed brother, whom thy arms will never more embrace. Do not write to me when you are celebrating your nuptials. My wounds are yet open, and bleeding fresh. Write to me only when you are happy. My act in this will be surety for me, I trust, that God will not desert me in the world whither I have transferred myself."

After the receipt of this letter, the elder brother married the lady, and enjoyed one happy year of wedded love. The lady, at the end of that short period, died, and in dying, she first intrusted to her husband the unhappy secret of her bosom—that she had loved his absent brother best.

Both these brothers are yet alive; the eldest who is again married, resides upon his estates in Germany, the younger one remained at Batavia, where he is distinguished as a fortunate, and very eminent character. He is said to have made a vow never to marry, and hitherto he has religiously kept it.

Patent Bell.—A triangular steel bell lately procured for the Hartford (Connecticut) State House, has been set aside, on a short trial, and a bell of the old fashioned kind placed in its stead.

PRAYER.

I know by my own experience, as well as from his unerring word, that God is *a God that heareth prayer*; and that, *when two or three agree together on earth as touching any thing which they shall ask* in the name of Jesus, *it shall be done for them.* And though we cannot meet personally to join in prayer for each other, and others, yet we may spiritually meet before the throne of grace of an omnipresent God. And, if we do but agree *daily* to pray for the eternal salvation of our relations, friends, and neighbors, and persevere with the patience of the woman of Canaan, we shall in due time have the same answer—*Be it unto thee even as thou wilt.* When you read your Bible, observe what wonderful things are spoken of, promised to, and effected by prayer. Without prayer we can do nothing; but faith and prayer, engaging an almighty arm on our side, do all things. And this is the reason why we are so much hindered, discouraged, and tempted, in respect of prayer, and meet with so many excuses. It is Satan's business to keep us from prayer. If he can effect this, he holds us fast at his pleasure in his snare. If we *will* pray, he must lose us; and therefore, so long as ever, by reason of our corruptions and worldly mindedness, he can keep us from praying, he will. And so long as he can, by means of our foolish fear of men and wicked shame, work upon us, by setting his servants to laugh and scoff, or rail at us, he will. And were it not that I have neither time nor room, I could show you many of his ways to keep people from prayer, which would be like *telling you all that you ever did;* for *we are not ignorant of his devices.* But let me exhort you not to let either business, or company, or pleasure, or fear, or shame or any thing else, keep you from prayer, and reading the Bible, and strictly keeping the Sabbath: and then I know the Lord will be your teacher and saviour.—*Scott's Letters.*

TO PRESERVE THE TEETH.

Let finely pulverised charcoal be heated to redness in an iron kettle, and, while hot, poured into a bowl of clean water. Put this immediately into a bottle and cork it tight. When used, shake it up, take a small quantity in the mouth, and rub the teeth. Every thing that renders the breath unpleasant, and is injurious and destructive to the teeth, will be removed. Or, if a dry powder is preferred, the charcoal may be put into the phial and secured from the air by a tight cork.

This is the cheapest, the most convenient, and the effectual preservative for the teeth. There is nothing about it unpleasant or injurious; while many of the tooth powders that have been peddled about the country as a *sure elixir*, are unpleasant to the taste, detrimental to the health, injurious to the gums, and destructive to the teeth; and other of these wonderful preparations, are nothing but pulverised charcoal, which any one may prepare for himself in fifteen minutes, and thus save his twenty-five cents. *Chemist.*

THE BUG IN PEAS.

It is well known that the pea-bug like other insects propagates its kind through the medium of eggs, and any one may easily ascertain their mode and place of depositing their eggs at the proper season. The bug makes a puncture thro' the side of the pod into the pea, when the pea is about half its proper size to be eaten green, and deposits its eggs in the pea; the growth of the pea covers or heals the wound, and causes the surface to be whole and fair; the egg hatches, forms a worm which subsists on the grosser parts of the pea, and in proper time, having assumed the insect form, eats its way out and performs the same routine of service its parent did. It is well known that the bug does not injure the germinating quality of the pea, nor should such a thing be expected; nature is too correct in its productions to allow it.

The *notions* of the seeds of eggs being deposited in the flower or blossom is certainly any thing but the production of research; when the peas are of a fit size to be eaten green, examine the pods, and you will find reddish marks on the side exactly against the most prominent part of the peas; open the pods and you will see a reddish spot in the corresponding side of the pea; take a penknife and carefully open the pea around the spot, and you may find a white egg about the size of a small pin head, which is the foundation laid for a pea bug."

A resolution passed the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its late sitting, approving of the objects of the American Colonization Society, and enjoining on the preachers to make collections on the Sabbath preceding, or the Saturday succeeding the anniversary of American Independence, in such places as it may be deemed advisable, to aid the funds of said society.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel,

IS now open, and amply provided for the accommodation of Visiters. Its local situation, in the Valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy Mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting; add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious Rooms, a well supplied *Ice-House*, and but little could seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the Mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our Northern Cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of STAGES from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above Establishment: Fare *five cents* per mile,—way passengers, 6¼.

6t67 GEO. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. April 22, 1827.

Drs. Martin & Henderson,

HAVE connected themselves in business in the town of Mocksville, Rowan county; where the services of one, or the co-operation of both (if required) may generally be procured.

May 1st, 1827. 4t64

For Sale, or Rent.

I WILL sell, or rent for a term of years, my *HOUSE* and *LOT* in the town of Lexington. It is a valuable stand for a Tavern and Store, situated a few doors south of the Court-House, on Main Street; the house being sufficiently large for the above business, with all necessary out-houses. To those who may feel disposed to engage in business of this kind, this presents as favorable an opportunity as any in this place. The premises can be seen on application to the subscriber, who resides thereon.

JACOB ALBRIGHT.

April 19th, 1827. 3mt73

GOLD *and* SILVER

Patent Lever Watches,

JEWELRY, &c.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE have just received from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the above articles. Also, a good assortment of *Military Goods*. All of which can and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

They have a fresh supply of materials, and are well prepared to *Repair Watches*, &c. All orders shall meet with prompt attention.

Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

The Latest FASHIONS.

RIBELIN & WATTS,

HAVE just received, from Philadelphia, the very latest *Spring Fashions* in vogue there and the other cities of the North, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures, representing gentlemen in full dress, and the most approved colours now worn;—which will enable them to suit the fancy of those gentlemen who wish fashionable garments made. They continue to execute all descriptions of plain work, at short notice, and on the lowest terms. They are grateful for the support already received in this place; and hope they will give such satisfaction as to insure a continuance of patronage.

Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

NAILS for Sale.

THE subscriber, acting as Agent for Mr. Henry Fulenwider, proprietor of the *Lincoln Nail Manufactory*, offers to the public *NAILS* of all sizes and descriptions, by the keg or quantity, upon terms equally satisfactory as they can be brought from Charleston or any other city to this place. Those wishing to supply themselves, can do so by making application to the undersigned.

EDWARD CRESS, *Agent.*

Salisbury, Feb. 15th, 1827. 6mt76

N. B. *Old Copper Stills*, and other Old Copper, bought by the subscriber. E. CRESS.

Coach and Windsor Chair

MAKING.

GEORGE W. SPEARS respectfully informs the citizens of *Concord*, (Cabarrus county) and the surrounding country, that he has opened a shop in said town, where he is prepared to make and repair all kinds of *Coaches, Carriages, Gigs, &c.* in the most substantial manner, and in the newest styles of workmanship, at short notice and on moderate terms. Also, all kinds of *Windsor Chairs* made and painted to any pattern. *Corn*, and other kinds of grain, delivered either in Concord, or at Gen. Phifer's mill, will be received in payment for work. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Concord, May 9, 1827. t64r

For Sale, or Rent,

MY *House and Lot* in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, *Salisbury.*

January 8, 1826. 44

Valuable House and Lot

IN SALISBURY.

THE House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, owned by the late Thomas Todd, on Main Street, opposite Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, is offered for sale. The stand is an eligible one, being central in the town, for any kind of business. It will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to the Widow, or to

RICHARD LOCKE.

May 3d, 1827. 4t64

North Carolina, Buncombe county:

COUNTY Court, April term, 1827: James Greenlee *vs.* George and James Scott; Original attachment; Thomas Moore summoned as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another government, therefore, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for two months, notifying the defendants to appear at the next term of said court, at the court house in Ashville, on the third Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise final judgment will be entered against them.

5t66 Test: JOHN MILLER, *Cl'k.*

Estate of Thomas Todd.

THE subscriber having obtained letters as administrator of the estate of *Thomas Todd*, deceased, all persons indebted to the estate of the dec'd. are requested to come forward on or before the May Court, and make payment; and all those having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them, agreeably to the acts of assembly, to the administrator, for settlement. BENJAMIN HOWARD, *Adm'r.*

April 18th, 1827. 4t65

Silas Templeton, *Tailor,*

HAS just received the latest and most approved fashions from Philadelphia, accompanied with portrait figures, representing the different colors which are worn by the most fashionable gentlemen of the cities of Philadelphia and New-York. The drafts of the fashions now received, are, in regard to their neatness and elegance of taste, superior to any heretofore published. All gentlemen, therefore, wishing fashionable garments made, may rest assured that they can be as well suited as at any other place in this or the adjoining states. Having in his employ a considerable force, orders for every description of work from a distance, will be executed on the shortest notice; and no disappointment, either in the fit of the garments, or in the punctual execution of them, need be feared. Country cloth, and summer clothing, will be made up at more reasonable prices than he has heretofore charged.

He also here takes the liberty of returning his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received; and hopes that the style of his work, and the punctuality with which he will execute it, will insure a continuance of the generous patronage which has heretofore been extended to him.

Salisbury, April 23, 1827. 59

North-Carolina, Surry county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November term, 1826: Thomas Douglass *vs.* Edward Beeson; original attachment. It appearing to the court, that the defendant lives in another state, it is therefore ordered, that advertisement be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear to the said suit, and replevy, judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

3mt67 JO: WILLIAMS, *Cl'k.*

North-Carolina, Buncombe county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827: Hezekiah A. Barnard, assignee of Elijah Skidmore, *vs.* Joseph Otis; original attachment. It having been made appear, to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks successively, notifying said Joseph Otis to be and appear at the fall term of said court, to be held at the court-house in Ashville, in October next, and make himself a party to said suit, otherwise judgment final will be taken against him.

6t64 Test: ROBT. HENRY, *cl'k.*

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April sessions, 1827: Robert G. Twitty, Ex'r. of Jo. Bowen, and agent of McBee and Reinhardt, *vs.* Willis Allen; Original attachment, levied on 275 acres of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks successively, that the defendant appear before the Justices of our next county court of pleas and quarter sessions to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 2nd Monday in July next, then and there plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and made final. Witness Isaac Craton, clerk of our said court, at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1827, and in the 5th year of American Independence. 6t67 ISAAC CRATON, *c. c.*

North Carolina, Buncombe county:

COUNTY Court, April term, 1827: John Young *vs.* William Young; Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the state, therefore, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for two months, notifying the defendant to appear at the next term of said court, at the court house in Ashville, on the third Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, answer or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him and the lands condemned to the plaintiff's use.

5t66 Test: JOHN MILLER, *Cl'k.*

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1827. Thornton Brown and others, *vs.* Fielding Brown and Ellinson Brown, adm'rs. of Francis Brown. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Fielding Brown and Ellinson Brown are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly.

Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1827, and in the 51st year of our Independence. 6t66 ISAAC CRATON, *c. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford County:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1827. Gould Hoyte, Arthur Bronson and James Murray for themselves, and Eliza Thompson, Peter A. Jay and Peter W. Radcliff, Executors of Jas. Thompson, *vs.* Charles L. Coxe, Francis L. Coxe, Daniel W. Coxe, and Wm. Coxe, heirs of Tench Coxe, Jun. deceased, and David B. Ogden and others. Petition for Partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Charles L. Coxe, Francis L. Coxe, Daniel W. Coxe, Wm. Coxe, David Ogden and others, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for six weeks, that the defendants appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the petition heard exparte, and decreed accordingly. 6t66

Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1827, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

ISAAC CRATON, *c. c.*